

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Copper strong; electrolytic spot and
July 20c; August 20 1/4c; September 21c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Unsettled probably showers this afternoon or tonight;
cooler in north portion.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 166.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

President Saves Daylight Saving and Soldier Rehabilitation By Refusing to Sign Adverse Bills

WILSON VETOES BILLS

HE HELPS TO PLAN
WORLD LABOR MEET.



CHUBBART
STEWART

Daylight Saving Law Repeal Disapproved by the President.

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL

Certain Items in Measure Likely to Cause Serious Results.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson today vetoed the agricultural bill because of its provision repealing the daylight saving law. The president also vetoed the sundry civil bill. The president explained that he vetoed the sundry civil measure "because of certain items of the bill which seem to me likely to be of the most serious consequence."

Message to House
In regard to the agricultural bill, the president sent the following communication to the house of representatives:

"I take the liberty of returning H. R. 3157 an act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 without my signature."

"I realize, of course, the grave inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time, but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after 2 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, October 26, 1919, the act entitled 'an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States approved March 19, 1918, be and the same hereby is repealed.'"

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country and I think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, 'to save daylight' resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country, but also from observation of happy and beneficial results from such legislation in other countries where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918 has resulted in the United States, in substantial economy."

Places Industry in Daylight

"The act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economy of fuel and in substantial economy of energy because of the very different effect of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light."

"It, moreover, served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction and there is overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me and that convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

Sundry Civil Bill

In regard to the sundry civil bill the president in another communication to the house said:

"Under the vocational rehabilitation bill, which became law June 27, 1918, the law has sought to fulfill the expectations of the country so that the soldier, sailor and marine disabled in the recent war should be given an opportunity to secure at the expense and under the fostering care of the federal government, such training as he needs to overcome the handicap of his disability and to resume his place as a civilian able to earn a living upon something like equal footing with those with whom he was associated before he made his great sacrifice for the honor and defense of the country."

"The work of rehabilitation under this admirable law is now at its height and to have been given greater speed and certainty by the amendment to section two of the vocational re-

Stewart will go to London to help arrange for the international labor conference to be held in Washington under the auspices of the League of Nations this fall. Stewart is director of investigations and inspections of the department of labor.

habilitation which I have today signed and which places the whole responsibility for vocational training in a single agency, virtually transferring from the war risk-insurance bureau to the federal board for vocational education six million dollars with which to support disabled men in training at the generous figure of \$30 a month for a single man and \$100 a month for a man and his wife.

Matter of Grave Concern

"It is a matter of very grave concern, therefore, that at the very moment when these disabled men are coming in constantly increasing numbers to the government to avail themselves of this general plan, there should appear in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which I now return, limiting clauses which will do much more than seriously cripple and retard the beneficial work of restoring these men to useful and contented lives. These clauses would probably, in fact, if put into effect, nullify the whole purpose of the act and render its administration practically impossible."

"The section of the bill which I now return which governs the appropriation for this work provides the sum of six million dollars for all the expenses of rehabilitation, including the support of the disabled men in training and this sum is stated to be 'in lieu of the appropriation contained in the act approved July (—), 1919 amending section two of the act approved June 27, 1918.' Inasmuch as there are already over four thousand disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in training and inasmuch as another four thousand will be training, another amendment to section two has become necessary. It is clear that even at the rate of only \$30 a month a sum approximately eight millions will be required for the mere support of these men, and that under the present appropriation nothing will be available for their tuition and travel or for placing them where they can earn a living, and it will be impossible to meet the needs of the new thousands who are every week seeking the benefits of the rehabilitation act. In the offices of the board in the District of Columbia and in 14 great centers of the United States, immediate help is being given to men in need of these services and these offices are used for the essential purpose of keeping accurate records, of providing proper medical survey of the men, of caring for them in their illness and for the various administration costs inseparable from difficult work of this kind, which must, in the present circumstances, reach to every corner of the United States."

"Furthermore, the same section of the sundry civil bill places such limitations upon the salaries which the federal board for vocational education is permitted to pay, that it will inevitably result in the loss by the vocational board of a very large number of men who have made themselves especially valuable and indeed indispensable in this new work by reason of their native ability, their proven general experience and their special training and to whose advice the disabled men must look as well as for superintendence in the matter of training and employment. Among these are the vocational advisers whose special duty it is to study the men in the hospitals, confer with them, and lay out their vocational plans. These hospital cases must if these men are to be dismissed or allowed to resign, get along entirely without such advice and supervision until they have been able, after their discharge to make their way on their own initiative to the distant offices of the federal board."

BRITISH AFTER TRADE

Consular Services to Be Resumed With Germany Soon.

FIRMS ARE AIDED

U. S. Preparing for Immediate Resumption of Trade.

LONDON, July 12.—Great Britain is preparing to assume her consular service in Germany soon and to give every facility for British firms to distribute goods there, says the Daily Mail.

Travel to Germany will be restricted, the newspaper says, but bona fide commercial travelers will be given facilities to go anywhere they desire.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—With the economic blockade of Germany to be lifted today in accordance with the decision of the council of five in Paris, preparations were under way for the immediate resumption of trade between the former enemy power and the United States. No official word of the action of the council had reached the state department early today, but was expected momentarily.

Acting Secretary of State Polk in announcing yesterday that trade with Germany would be resumed as soon as the blockade was formally lifted, said that details would be furnished.

Details were furnished American firms within forty-eight hours after Mr. Polk's announcement and legal experts had decided upon the necessity of a formal proclamation by the president.

HOG PRICES ARE NOW \$23.00 PER HUNDRED WEIGHT

CHICAGO, July 12.—Hog prices have rounded out another even dollar addition for consumers. The market today reached a top of \$23 per hundredweight. The highest price ever before known was \$22.95, a new record made yesterday.

It is explained that packing house products are making their way to Europe, rendering necessary the replenishing of stocks by other countries.

TUMULTY DENIES WILSON QUARREL

Story of Disagreement With Senator Hitchcock Is Without Slightest Foundation.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Published reports intimating that there had been a disagreement between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, who has been one of the leading spokesmen for the administration in the senate fight over the league of nations, were said by Secretary Tumulty today to be without the slightest foundation.

In a formal statement issued at the White House, Mr. Tumulty declared the president "deeply appreciated Senator Hitchcock's fine support as the ranking member of the committee on foreign relations, and will, at the earliest moment, seek an opportunity to confer with him on all phases of the peace treaty."

R-34 IS NEARING IRELAND

Reported Off Irish Coast at 11 A. M., Greenwich Time, Today.

NEW U. S. DIRIGIBLE

Officer Expects to Reach Hampton Late Today.

LONDON, July 12.—Because of adverse weather conditions in Scotland, the dirigible R-34 which was off the coast of Ireland today, has been advised by the air ministry to land at Pulham, Norfolk. The airship is expected there before noon Sunday.

LONDON, July 12.—The British dirigible R-34, on her return flight from the United States, was approximately 350 miles west of the Irish coast at 11 a. m. Greenwich meridian time today, according to a message received by the Wireless Press.

Her position at that hour was given as 52 degrees, 55 minutes north latitude and 19 degrees, 30 minutes west longitude.

New U. S. Dirigible Lands

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Completing a night flight from Akron, Ohio, the new army dirigible A-4 circled Washington this morning and landed at Bolling field. The aircraft left Akron at 10 o'clock last night with a crew of three men. After replenishing its fuel supply, the ship will proceed to Langley field, Hampton, Va.

Leaves for Hampton

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Completing a night flight from Akron, Ohio, the new army dirigible A-4 arrived in Washington at 9:45 o'clock this morning and left an hour and a half later for Langley field, Hampton, Va.

Lieutenant G. W. McEntire, in command of the "blimp," expects to reach Hampton late this afternoon.

The A-4 left Akron at 10 o'clock last night and its average speed for the 275 mile trip was 25 miles an hour. The A-4 is 614 feet long and 33 feet in diameter and its total cubic content is 95,000 feet. It has a total lifting capacity of 6,460 pounds.

OFFICERS KILLED INSTANTLY WHEN PLANES COLLIDE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—Lieutenant T. J. Lenihan of San Francisco, Cal., and Chaplain R. H. O'Dowd of Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant camp morale officer at Camp Pike, were instantly killed today when a plane piloted by Lieutenant Lenihan was struck by another machine from Eberts field. The second machine also fell, but its occupants were not injured.

ATROCITIES IN KOREA REPORTED

Presbyterian Headquarters in America Gives Result of Their Investigations.

CHURCHES BURNED

Men Beaten to Death and Women Shamefully Treated by Japanese.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A report of alleged Japanese atrocities in Korea was made public today at the headquarters of the Presbyterian church in America. It is a result of investigations by representatives in Korea of the church, following the imprisonment of some of its missionaries by the Japanese authorities. The information from Korea was transmitted by such means that it escaped the Japanese censor. The report is several thousand words in length.

Hundreds of Koreans who had professed Christianity are said to have been driven by Japanese gendarmes at the point of bayonets into churches, there to be fired on through open windows as they huddled in terror and later to perish in the flames as the places of worship were put to the torch. Most of these victims, it is narrated, were men. Surviving women and children were left in destitution.

Missionary Is Quoted.

H. S. Underwood, a missionary living in Seoul, was quoted in the Tokio Advertiser of April 9, 1919, according to the report regarding a visit he made to Pal Tan, a market town. A fortnight before, Japanese troops, he said, he was told, burned 25 of the 40 houses in the village of Chayanni, two miles from Pal Tan because the inhabitants were Christian. Pal Tan, he said, he was informed, escaped both fire and sword "because there were no Christians there."

Preliminary police examinations of Koreans suspected of complicity in the revolutionary movement are said in the report to include "every human refinement in brutality," men being beaten to death and women subjected to nearly every possible form of shameful treatment. Milder punishment, it is said, included 90 blows rained upon the prisoner's body with a bamboo rod and the administering of many boot kicks.

Women Not Safe.

Respectable women in one part of Korea were not safe in their homes during the day, the report continues, and so were forced to spend most of their time as refugees in the hills, returning to their homes at night. The Japanese police designate all women who favor the independence of their land as social outcasts. One case cited referred to a Christian woman whose arm was said to have been wrenched from the socket by her persecutors.

The Shimun of March 27, 1919, is quoted as saying: "The stirring up of the minds of the Koreans is the work of the American missionaries. This uprising is their work."

There are a good many shallow-minded people among the missionaries. They make the minds of the Koreans bad and plant the seeds of demeracy."

Violent Anti-American Articles.

In conclusion, after publishing what are alleged to be violently anti-American articles from certain Japanese newspapers, the report of the Presbyterian investigators says:

"It is unnecessary to say more. These articles speak for themselves. The reader can judge of the attitude of the press when the government permits such stuff to be printed. As the press always is under the censor here when such stuff is printed the government becomes morally responsible. The truth is prohibited. Falsehoods and libels are allowed. Such a course of action only endangers the relations of the governments concerned."

Through cable and mail dispatches and otherwise many of the occurrences outlined in the Presbyterian report on alleged Japanese atrocities in Korea and others similar to them have been made known to the American public at the time of the disorders there and since then. The Japanese government has recognized that excesses occurred in Korea, Premier Hara on June 17 stating to a delegation of Japanese political party that a report published in the foreign press were true in part. The premier said the officers and men concerned had been punished and that steps were being taken to prevent a repetition of the trouble.

SUGAR ACREAGE REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A decrease in sugar cane acreage in the United States this year to 599,000 acres from last year's total of 527,000 acres is shown in reports of field agents of the bureau of crop estimates, it was announced today by the department of agriculture. This acreage includes all varieties of cane grown by plant- ing stalks or joints, it was said, but does not include sorghum or other seeded cane.

HEROES HAVE A CIRCUS

Yankees Who Figured in Victories Entertain Comrades.

COBLENZ, Friday, July 11.—(By The Associated Press.)

American soldiers who captured Cantigny and scored various other victories against the Germans, are performing in a three ring circus this week for the entertainment of the soldiers along the Rhine. Hundreds of German civilians were permitted to witness the performances by the payment of an admission fee of one mark.

The first division is presenting the circus at Montabaur, and the first performance was given today. The circus will continue four days with two performances daily. Excursion trains were run today from Coblenz to Montabaur for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Second and Third divisions.

The opening performances today witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, including Major-General Henry T. Allen, the commander of the American forces along the Rhine and scores of French and British officers. There were sideshows and refreshment stands and all the other accessories of a regulation circus. The proceeds will go to the division entertainment fund.

A parade is held daily in Montabaur. Army trucks have been camouflaged to represent circus wagons and the towns along with elephants, bears, camels and ponies from the Hagenback circus. There are a number of trained animals.

All the human performers are soldiers, including bareback riders and acrobats. There are wild west features with Indians, a stage coach and all the fittings. The Germans appeared to enjoy the circus as much as the soldiers.

Rehearsals for the circus began several months ago. Three hundred soldiers of the First division took over a village near Montabaur and spent all their time in training and preparing equipment for the show. Many of the costumes worn by the clowns and other performers were made by German girls in spite of the anti-fraternization regulations.

SIX SOLDIERS KILLED AND 12 HURT IN WRECK

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12.—Two officers and four enlisted men were killed and 12 enlisted men were injured, none seriously, near here early today when an army motor truck plunged over the side of a bridge while turning to avoid a passing military police patrol wagon.

Eighteen men were returning in the truck to Camp Humphries, Va., from Washington.

Bandits Kill a General and Carry Off Eleven Girls

NOGALES, Ariz., July 12.—Mexican bandits raided Villa Union, Sinaloa, Thursday, killing General Juan Carrasco, federal commander, according to telegraphic advices received here today. The bandits carried off eleven Mexican girls, looted the stores and committed other depredations.

There were more than 100 in the bandit band, according to the messages from Sinaloa, and all were well armed and supplied with plenty of ammunition. This was the first bandit outbreak in Sinaloa this year. Federal troops are in pursuit of the bandits who were mounted and had a pack train of burros to carry off their loot. General Carrasco, who was killed, was a member of Governor Turbide's personal staff and has been prominent in Sinaloa affairs.

GREEKS DRIVING TURKS

Army Forcing Ottomans Back Rapidly in Asia Minor.

GUNS ABANDONED

Bodies of 84 Greek Women and Children Found Mutilated.

SALONIKI, July 12.—The Greek army operating south of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, is driving the Turkish forces there rapidly backward, forcing them to abandon guns in their flight, according to a statement issued by Greek army headquarters here. The Turks left behind them the bodies of 84 Greek women and children in a mutilated condition, the communique declares.

Allies to Punish Bela Kun

BASEL, Switzerland, July 12.—The representatives of the allies in Vienna have decided that action must be taken against the proceedings of Bela Kun's communist government in Hungary, according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital.

A special courier has been sent to Paris to obtain the necessary powers from the allied supreme council, the newspaper declares.

Italians Send A Note

PARIS, July 12.—The Italian delegation has sent a note to the peace conference asking that Italy be given a concession at Tien Tsin, China, it became known today.

The Italian request was placed on the program for the afternoon meeting of the council of five.

Other matters which the council will consider include certain reports in connection with the question of trade with Bolshevik Russia.

Gen. Dawes Decorated

PARIS, Friday, July 11.—Marshal Foch has conferred the French war cross upon Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, chief of the United States purchasing board in France.

REFINED COPPER QUOTED AT 21 CENTS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Refined copper was quoted at 21 cents a pound by one of the leading selling agencies today. This represents an advance of 1 1/2 cents for the week and 6 1/2 cents over the low price of last March.

In trade circles further advances were predicted for high grade copper. Germany, it is understood, is in the market for enormous quantities of the metal.

MICHIGAN MEN ARRIVE FROM NORTH RUSSIA

BOSTON, July 12.—The 339th infantry regiment composed of Michigan national guard and selective service men, arrived here today on the transport President Grant. The Michigan men fought on the Archangel front in Russia.

There were 214 officers and 5299 enlisted men on the transport. Besides the 339th there were a number of casualties for eastern camps.